POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 19, 1902.

OUR COUNTRY CORRESPONDEN

WOODSTOCK.

Woodstock, N. B., Feb. 14—A short time ago Gallagher Bros. received a letter from J. N. Kellogg, Cortland, N. Y., looking to the purchase of their handsome stallion, Baron Almater. Mr. Kellogg said he would give them the kinkly bend trot. he would give them the highly bred trotting stallion Waterloo, which was bred on the same farm as Baron Almater, and about a year ago, when Gallagher Bros. purchased the latter stallion for \$1.000, Waterloo was being held for \$2,000. Mr. Kellogg said that Waterloo was worth as much as Baron Almater, but he was will-much as Baron Almater, and about a year ago, when Gallagher Bros. John Turnen jr., whose funeral obsequies were attended today by Revs. John Grovenor and J. J. Barnes, with Councillor F. R. Brooks as conductor, took from our midst a modest, unassuming Kellogs said that Waterloo was worth as much as Baron Almater, but he was willing to trade and give \$500 to boot. Gallagher Bros. wired that they would trade for \$1,000 to boot. This week the proprietors received a wire from C. B. Chaffee, Binghampton, N. Y., asking for the lowest cash price wanted for Baron Almater; the reply was \$2,000. This price was accepted, but Chaffee wanted to be allowed a ten days' option, and the horse delivered at Binghampton. The reply was that the option was allowed, but the horse would be delivered at Woodstock.

Two of our young men, Robert Hughes,

Two of our young men, Robert Hughes, a South African hero, and Eldon Fisher, who have been seriously ill with pneumonia, are able to be out again and both Sergeant E. V. Hessian, R. C. A., Quebec, is in town this week, and is at the Carlisle hotel. He will enlist men for the Royal School of Artillery, Quebec, till Suturday, when he will leave for New-

FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, Feb. 14—(Special)—Complaints have been made lately by business men and others of Fredericton that their men and others of Fredericton that their mail matter was being tampered with. It was suspected that some unknown person had made duplicate keys for the locks on the locks.

Mr. Macklin, of Fredericton, agent of Massey-Harris, passed through here this week.

Miss Minnie Miller, of Fredericton, is

plosion of a lamp in the residence of itev.

Dr. McLeod caused an alarm of fire about 7.30 o'clock Saturday evening. Two of the bedrooms on the apper story of the house were quite badly gutted and the contents destroyed. The water also did considerable damage to some of the rooms in the an aged resident of Hillsboro, died

lower portion of the house.

Hon. A. F. Randolph, who was ill on Saturday, spent a good night and is much Lieutenant Gevernor and Mrs. Snow-ball are expected to arrive from Chatham

The men of the R. C. I. headed by the bugle band, attended divine worship at

St. Ann's church. Predericton, N. B., Feb. 17-(Special)-The most severe snow storm of the season, almost approaching a blizzard, set in early this evening. A strong easterly wind prevailed, causing the snow to drift badly, It looks as if there would be a railway blockade in this section.

MONCTON.

Moneton, Feb. 16-(Special)-The twostory double house on Weldon street, owned by W. R. Rodd and occupied by Dr. Somers and George Manning was damaged by fire this afternoon to the ex-tent of \$500 or \$600. The fire caught around the chimney in the upper flat of the part occupied by Dr. Somers and the was also damaged by water and in moving. The loss is covered by insurance.

Yesterday the regular meeting of the New Brunswick Petroleum Company, Ltd., was held at the office of H. Atkinson.

President H. R. Emmerson was in the chair and among those present was Joseph Allison, St. John, and B. F. Pearson, of Halifax. It was decided to have a vigorous prosecution along the line of developing the work of the company, and arrangements will be made at the second control of the late Noble Steeves and was very largely attended. The services were conducted by Rev. F. D. Davidson, of the Baptist church, and was received into the church, and Evangelist Marple, are conducting special services at Albert Mines.

Tenders are being asked for the building of a new Baptist church at New Horton. On the function of the Surrey Baptist church, and Evangelist Marple, are conducting special services at Albert Mines.

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The development of the Surrey Baptist church are conducting special services at Albert Mines, are c principal damage was done to that part of the building. Dr. Somers' furniture was also damaged by water and in movous prosecution along the line of develop-ing the work of the company, and arrange-ments will be made shortly for refining

Seven converts were baptized by Rev.
D. Hutchinson in the First Baptist church this morning.
The Monoton curling rink had a nar-

last. The lad retired in his usual health, but was found dead by a young brother in the morning. Heart disease is given as

Ansley Leaman, I. C. R., left for Boston today to undergo operation for cancer of J. H. Abbott, manager of the Royal

Bank of Canada here for the past six or seven years, has been transferred to Ottawa and will leave Moneton in a few days. Mr. Abbott came here from Kingston, Kent, and has made many warm

equipment of their already extensive plant at Dorchester, at an estimated outlay of \$100,000. Miss Lamb, one of the oldest residents

of this town, died on Friday. The funeral will be held Sunday afternoon. As one result of the recent protest of

Alexander Black, of Upper Dorchester, brother, reached home in time for the all James McNaughton, of this town, do Juneral.

same time give to "God's acre" a neater

and more tidy appearance.

And now it is said we are sending our representative farmers up to Ontario to enlighten that poor, benighted "garden of Canada!" This is indeed "carrying the war into Africa!" Rev. Mr. McDonald (Episcopal), a grad-

uate of the University of New Brunswick, holds monthly services in the Orange hall here, preaching very acceptably to steadily increasing congregations. He teaches as well as preaches, and vice versa.

John Dore's son, Arthur, is convalescent from congestion. Dr. Turner attended

Hopewell Hill, Feb. 16-Thomas Giles. an aged resident of Hillsboro, died at his home there on Thursday, after a long his home there on Thurstan, it is a first substitute of Devonshire, England, and came to this country when the Albertite industry at Albert Mines was being conducted. He was a man of kindly disposition and high character and had the respect of all his associates. He leaves a widow, who was his second wife, and three daughters: Mrs. Jordan Woodworth, Mrs. William Melaughlin, and Mrs. Samuel Terris. The juneral services this afternoon were confined as the deceased, who was deservedly popular in the community.

Geo. W. Fowler, M. P., returned from Ottawa Saturday night.

funeral services this afternoon were conducted by Rev. A. W. Smithers.

Allan Maher has returned to his home at Mountville, from Sydney, C. B.

Arthur Fillmore, who has been living in the United States, is visiting at Albert. Miss Edna M. West, who has been visit-

C. C. West is operating with his haypress on the Shepody marsh.

Miss Florence McCuspy was baptized here this afternoon by Rev. F. D. Davidhere this afternoon by Rev. F. D. Davidhere this afternoon by Rev. F. D. Davidhere this first septiate church here and preached his first served proceed.

Norton, Feb. 17-The Liberal party held a meeting in the hall at Bloomfield on Friday evening, when the following offi-cers were elected: E. Harmer, secretary of committee; F. H. McNair, treasurer of committee; James E. Fairweather, vice-

T. B. Mathesul, of Halifax, representing the New York Mutual Life Assurance Company, was in the village on Friday

personal friends during his residence in Moncton. His successor is unknown.

DORCHESTER.

Dorchester, Feb. 15—It is reported that the Intercolonial Copper Company are contemplating further enlargement and contemplating Mrs. John C. Laughy passed away very

CHIPMAN.

As one result of the recent protest of a large number of the citizens of the shiretown against illegal liquor selling, a shiretown against illegal liquor selling, a street large lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars has been organized, with a membership of more than 50. This society is pledged to watch with the society is pledged to watch with the society is pledged to watch with the aid of act in this town, and with the aid of act in this town. Chipman, Queens County, Feb. 14.-The to prosecute an violations of the act. The funeral, which was large, was held on Sunday, the semmon was preached from appropriate words by Rev. W. E. McIn-Probyterian church on Tuesday evening tyre. Six brothers of the deceased carrister it is a matter of very general regret that yard. Lorne L. Langin, of Boston, a ried him from their home to the church-

PRINCE WILLIAM STATION.

A correspondent writing from Prince William Station under date of February 14th, says regarding the case of John Lockhart, the young man who lost his way and was found unconscious through cold, about a week ago. The statement that Lockhart had remained around the station for some time and had lain on the road for twelve hours is incorrect, says the writer. He did not stay ten minutes after getting off the Boston express, was he tried a short cut across the fields and got lost, staying around until morning. Unable to reach a house and being tired and hungry he sat down to rest, and after the satisfies and hungry he sat down to rest, and after the satisfies are:

McAdam Junction, Feb. 16—(Special)—
The government exhibit for the Boston sportsmen's show passed through here last evening in a baggage car attached to the Boston express. To avoid possibility of delay at the international boundary, United States Customs Officer Cummings, of Varceboro, inspected the exhibit here and had the necessary papers ready before the train pulled out. At Vanceboro he sealed the car and bonded it through to and thus compete successfully for both.

WHITE'S MILLS.

Yesterday morning the saw mills of George Gilmore at Esdraelon were entirely consumed by fire. His loss will be heavy.

TRURO.

Truro, Feb. 14-(Special)-Rev. W. N. Hutchens recently called from Canning to Miss Edna M. West, who has been visiting friends at Truro, has returned home.
H. B. Peck, railway mail clerk, of \$t.
John, is visiting his parents.
Misses Julia F. Brewster and Orphia
A. West, teachers at Albert Mines and
Curryville, spent Sunday at their homes early today. Truro, N. S., Feb. 17.-Rev. W. N.

mons yesterday. Tonight a grand reception was held. The church was crowded Tea was served to the congregation at 6 o'clock. In the evening a welcome address was delivered on behalf of the Mines.

Tenders are being asked for the building of a new Baptist church at New Horton. The funeral of the late Noble Steeves was held Wednesday at Albert Mines, and was very largely attended. The services were conducted by Rev. Milton Addison, assisted by Revs. Ganong and James, and Evangelist Marple. The Foresters, of which deceased was a member, attended in a body.

Frank Hicks and his brother returned Friday from Sackwille, to attend to their duties at the steam saw mill.

The formula of the church by W. D. McCallum, for the Sunday school, by Col. C. W. Chaffiner; for the Baptist churches of the town, by Rev. M. A. McLean; for the ministerial association, by Rev. A. D. Morton; for the Y. M. C. A., by P. F. Moriarity, and for district Baptist association by Rev. C. P. Martell. There were also a number of addresses by other elergymen and laymen. Special music was given by the choir. The First Baptist church was organized 1858 by the late Rev. D. W. C. Dimock, who was the first pastor. He was followed by urday. The blaze was discovered in time to prevent any damage.

Moncton, Feb. 17.—(Special)—The young son of Maxim LeBlanc, Painsec Road, was found dead in bed Friday morning last. The lad retired in his usual health was the first pastor. He was followed by Rev. J. E. Goucher. Rev. H. F. Adams, transportation attached.

AID MOTHER COUNTRY.

PUT ON THE FREE LIST.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE CAN-ADIAN GOVERNMENT.

To Encourage Manufacture Several Articles in the Dominion Materials Thus Used Will Be Admitted Duty Free--The List

Ottawa, Feb. 16-(Special)-The government, with a view to encouraging the manufacture of several articles in Canada; have placed a number of materials used.

manufacturies, are:

Hemp bleaching compound, for manufacture of rope; silver tubing, for manufacture of silverware; steel, for manufacture of cutlery; yarn, of jute; flax or hemp, for manufacture of towels; steel casting in the rough, for manufacture of cossess and hand shears. All articles scissors and hand shears. All articles

and had the necessary papers ready before the train pulled out. At Vanceboro he sealed the car and bonded it through to Boston and the duty question is not likely to figure this time as the customs authorities at Vanceboro and Boston have authorities at Vanceboro and Boston have the surficed from Weshington that the surficed from Weshington that the spiled the appearance of the surficed from Weshington that the spiled the appearance of the

ers of napkin rings, cups, etc., who principally used it, consequently it has been placed on the free list. The tariff heretofore provided for the free admission of watched for its return with a gun, but

towels is not produced in Canada to a sufficient extent to supply the manufac-turers, therefore it has been thought expedient to make an extension of the clause which now provides for the free entry of

An order-in-council has also been pas providing for the payment of a drawback of the duty paid on imported materials used in the manufacture of machinery, structural iron and steel for use in the construction and equipment of factories for the manufacture of sugar from beet

The time for the free admission of such machinery and steel expires on April 1st, 1902. It is provided that the drawback regulation shall apply only in respect of machinery and structural iron and steel manufactured and sold for bona fide use in the construction and equipment of fac-tories for the manufacture of sugar from beet root during the time when the imported machinery and structural iron ar

exempt from customs duty. IRISH REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE.

Paris Reports Such With Object of Reign of Dynamite and Terror.

London, Feb. 18.-The Paris correspondent lent of the Daily Chronicle believes there is some truth in the rumor that an Irish revolutionary committee has been started in Paris by an Irish American, who has just returned from South Africa, for the outpose of aiding the Boer cause by a

Declines Dawson Church. Windsor, Ont., Feb. 15-(Special)-Rev. James Livingstone, pastor of Windson decline the offer of the pastorate of the Methodist church in Dawson City, with

Not 10 per cent, of the large wage-earners in the English cutlery trade save made a fine address in reply to the wel-come and was heartily received by the

WILL PAY YOUR BILL

write Me a Postó.

If you need help, I want you to have my couta, replies to some of his newspaper until gentices on the contingent question in the following manner:

following when she is threatened, be the war just or unjust, and why not!

be following when she is threatened, be the war just or unjust, but off the war was just or unjust, but or unjust, but or unjust, but off the war was just or unjust, but off the war was war w

AND THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF TH

CATS AND POULTRY.

chicks have been kept in cat proof coops for three or four weeks and then turned out, the chicks to run. while the hens are confined in slatted coops. There is still danger from cats

at that age, but I would rather risk losing a few and give them the benefit of as well as wood for a hundred and one the range than save all from cats and have only such chicks as are grown in very close quarters. There have been several cats about, but the chicks were out for a long time before the cats, molested them at all. Then one day I went home at noon and, going out to feed the chicks, noticed first that a light Brahma chick which I was particularly anxious to raise because when hatched he was nearly black, was not there. I hunted high and low, but could not find him. Then I counted other

not been seen since, nor did any more chickens disappear until several weeks authorities at Vanceboro and Boston have been notified from Washington that the exhibit is to have free entry.

R. P. Allen, of Fredericton, accompanied the exhibit to Vanceboro and George Armstrong, of Perth, proceeded to Boston have the exhibit to Vanceboro and George to making the considerably handicapped the manufacture of cordage, but it was found that it spoiled the appearance of the article, as it made it too dark.

On silver tubing heretofore there has been a 30 per cent. duty imposed. This considerably handicapped the manufacture of cordage, but it was found that it spoiled the appearance of the article, as it made it too dark.

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Then late one afternoon I saw a half grown kitten drugging away a chick that would weigh about a pound. As the chick seemed to be very much alive.

informed the neighbor, and the cat has

It was suspected that some unknown persom had made duplicate keys for how so as the looks
on the large wooden boxes as the looks
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In a great many cases poultry keepers are to blame for cats killing chicks. They leave an occasional dead chick where a cat finds ft. The cat eats it, acquires a taste for young chicken and soon begins to kill. This is not a defense of the chicken killing cat; it is an explanation. The cat that kills chickens ought not to be allowed to live, but as cats as well as chickensthat is, some cats-are useful it is certainly the best policy to have cats taught, and trained to let chickens alone and to allow no others about .-Cor. Farm Poultry.

An Intelligent Goose. A writer in Our Animal Friends relates several anecdotes that show the intelligence of animals and birds. The following is among them:

"At Ardglass, County Down, Ireland, is a long tract of turf coming to the edge of the rocks overhanging the sea, where cattle and geese feed. At a barn on this tract there was a low inclosure, with a door fastened by a hook and staple to the side post; when the hook was out of the staple, the door fell open by its own weight. I one day saw a goose with a large troop of goslings coming off the turf to this door, which was secured by this hook in the staple. The goose waited for a moment or two, as if for the door to be opened, and then turned around as if to go away, but what she did was to make a rush at the door and, making a dart with her beak at the point of the hook, nearly threw it out of the staple. She repeated this maneuver and, succeeding at the third attempt, the door fell open and the goose led her troop in with a sound of trium-phant chuckling. How had the goose learned that the force of the rush was needful to give the book a sufficient

Ducklings Dying. We are requested to give the cause of ducklings dying, the following letter

coming from Orleans, Canada: "Will you kindly tell us the cause of so many of our young ducklings dying? We have just commenced

ident. E. J. W. Dietz, Naperville, Ill., ern stockman.

The economic value of a ten acre

grove of timber on the prairie farm cannot be refuted. The warmth, shelter and protection afforded by such a grove when located properly become almost invaluable returns. Such a grove ten years from planting will furnish all the fuel needed by the owner useful purposes on the farm. The wilturns the quickest, but the quality of the product is poor. The soft maple will grow almost as fast and is a much better grade of timber. The white ash grows slowly for the first fifteen years, but after that becomes one of the very best and most valuable forest trees to

use. The European larch has great merit and at the end of thirty years would be worth several hundred dollars per acre for use as telephone and telegraph poles. The catalpa up to the limit of its northern growth is another fine tree, well adapted to the latitude south of 42. The black walnut on rich, moist soils will prove a good tree, but not on high, dry lands. The white pine and the Austrian pine for the better grade of soils and the red cedar for the hillsides and knolls are reliable evergreens. The elms make the best of shade trees, but we would not plant them for any other purpose. If we were going to open up and develop a quarter section prairie farm today, we would divide it into four forty acre tracts, planting a row of timber-willow, cottonwood or soft maple-on the line of each forty, trying to get the neighbor who might join lands with us to co-operate and own jointly the timber on the line dividing the farms.

WHY THEY DIED FROM THE TOP. A reader who says that he has lost as many as 300 apple trees wishes to know why these trees have invariably died from the top down, followed by a bunch of suckers springing from their roots. We find that there are several

causes for the death of apple treesborers, sun scald, drought, extremes of temperature, both heat and cold.
Among these the first named—the borer-is probably the cause of the death of more apple trees than any of the others or all of them put together. The tree with the worm at the root will usually commence to die from the top, as it will also in the case of blight and sun scald. The suckers referred to spring from the root graft, as a general thing, the roots not being injured by the blight, the borer or the extremes of temperature. When a man sets out an apple tree, if he would place a strip of common wire mosquito netting around the trunk of the tree and leave it on winter and summer or as long as it will last, which is about five years, he will have more nearly solved the rabbit, borer and sun scald problems than in any other way. This, coupled with thorough cultivation for five years and the keeping of all four footed animals out of the orchard, will secure for

pleasure but profit for him. What is the value of an acre of land which will produce fifty bushels of corn, worth \$25, and a ton and a half of cornstalks, worth \$6, at an expense for labor of only \$7? But such land will not do this every year, and not every year is corn so high, says one. True, the field should have the benefit of a crop rotation, but the fifty bushels should be obtained each year that it is in corn, and the 50 cents per bushel may be obtained almost any year by properly converting the crop into some animal food product. We should say that such land is worth \$100 per acre if it is worth anything. So do not be foolish and sell it for \$50

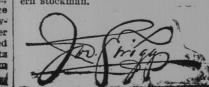
any man who will do it an orchard

which will be a source of not only

or \$60 if you have such land.

The following advertisement was taken from a late issue of a Boston paper: "For sale-Sheep and maple sugar farm; 180 acres in good Vermont town, five minutes to school, three miles to church; land well divided into mowing and tillage, pasture and woodland; will carry 200 sheep; can tap 800 sugar trees; 1,000 cords of wood on the place; good water, creamery near by, nice cottage, barn, sugar house, storehouse Price, \$600; part cash." This will be read with interest by western farmers, who are refusing \$75 per acre for their farms.

A PREVENTION OF BLACKLEG. A Texas stockman is working out his theory that an infusion of buffalo blood in our native cattle will render them immune to attacks of blackleg, he claiming that the buffalo never has this disease and that his grades with one-sixteenth buffalo blood in them seem to be blackleg proof. He proposes to still further dilute this blood, and the result is awaited with interest, as this disease is a terror to the south-



ENSILAGE TOO DRY.

Things Every Farmer Should Know About Corn and the Silo. New York has had a taste of what is so common in the middle west-dry summers. The rainfall is not sufficient to produce a continuous supply of native grasses, as was formerly the case, and it is becoming more and more evilow and cottonwood will bring in re- brother in the west, must turn to the corn crop and the silo if he is to make himself independent of the variations. in rainfall. It would seem, after 30 years of practice and discussion, that the average farmer would be well un in the theory and practice of the silo. It is evident, however, that such is not the case. He seems to obey the old proverb and not cross a bridge until he comes to it. So he makes no inquiry as to the silo and its contents until a sudden dearth of feed for his cows brings the matter squarely before him

in a shape that he can neither evade One of the results of drought on the growing corn is that it is less succulent, and, although it will make a brave attempt to ripen its seed, it is done at the expense of the rest of the plant if there is a dearth of water. The half wilted appearance of the corn during the hot, dry days of September shows that part of the water has gone, and this is also indicated by the rapid ripening of the lower leaves. The successful preservation of ensilage requires that there shall be a certain relation between the quantity of dry matter and water present in the corn.
If the corn is put into the silo in a too immature condition, the percentage of water is in excess, and there results an acetic fermentation, making the ensilage sour. If, on the other hand, the corn is too dry, another kind of fermentation takes place, and the heat in the silo may become so great that the ensilage may become charred, if not actually burned, after the manner of the fire fang in the horse manure.

Again, if the heat in the sile is not very high, the whole mass of ensilage may mold and in this manner destroy its

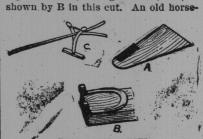
feeding value. If the ensilage has been put in in an immature condition, with too much water, there is nothing to be done, but is danger of mold or charring some-thing may be done to rectify the trouble if it is taken in time. In all such cases the trouble is caused by a want of water in the corn. When such corn is put into the silo, it should be thoroughly sprinkled with water as it goes up the carrier. The addition of the water at this stage will start the fer-mentation and heating of the mass and thus prevent the formation of mold, which is a plant requiring a low temlittle water is used, there may be enough heat formed both to prevent the formation of mold and also cause a sufficiently high temperature to charor brown the ensilage. If enough is added, the result will be a fairly good

quality of ensilage.

It is not so satisfactory to add the water after the dry corn is in the silo on account of the want of evenness in the wetting and the danger of having some parts too wet, while others are suffering from the other extreme, but if an examination of the ensilage by digging into the top layers a little way shows that no heat is forming or that there is too much heat and the ensilage is browning, then a generous quantity of water spread evenly over the surface of the ensilage and allowed to run down through the mass may be the means of saving the contents of a silo in edible condition and perhaps save the farmer from a decided loss when roughage is as scarce as at present. If water is added, watch the ensilage and see how the process is going on and act accordingly, concludes a Country Gentleman correspondent, who expresses the foregoing views.

Simple and Handy Devices. Three handy, practical devices of widely differing application are shown in the cut from Ohio Farmer. A is an appliance for corn shelling on a small scale. A piece of board about two feet long is narrowed down to about one inch at one end. Near the narrow end. on the underside, a strip of hoop iron is nailed, with edge of strip projecting one-eighth of an inch and turned down slightly. The cut shows the board inverted to make this plain. To use the sheller sit on board and draw the ear of corn up across iron strip, using both

How to make a useful lever for prving out stones, lifting timbers, etc., is



USEFUL APPLIANCES. shoe is heated and the points hammered together a little closer than usual. The shoe is then bolted on the large end of a stout pole 10 or 12 feet long, with the points projecting about half an inch. A handy little device for pulling cabbage, etc., is shown by C. Use a light forked stick about four feet long for the lever and a smaller forked stick or limb a foot long for support. Lay the long stick in the fork of the short one and tie together with string. as illustrated. Tack a small cleat or crosspiece on the foot of the fulcrum stick to prevent its sinking into the ground. The forked end of the lever is slipped under the cabbage, and prying down on the other end does the work. This will save a great deal of time when in use and can be made in five